THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

YOU HUNTING BARGAINS?

WE have bought the entire Stock of J. P. SULLIVAN & CO. and will continue sites at the same Stand. Having bought this Stock at a considerable discount, are in position to give you BARGAINS in—

GROCERIES,

i we can seli you-

Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.,

and below original cost. When you are in Town we want you to make head afters with us and feel just like you are at home, and we will treat you the best know how, talk about these things, and have a lively time on the Corner. We know that we can save you money, and all we ask is that you give us a lance. We will carry a complete line of General Merchandise. We will have a lot of New Goods in a few days of all kinds.

MOORE, ACKER & CO.

28° My friends and old customers are invited to call on me. I will be glad to the them in any way I can. Don't forget where I am—at J. P. Sullivan & Co's. and on the Corner. OSCAR MOORE.

Hill-Orr Drug Company's Items.

ARMINT.

The Cough and Cold that irritates and torments is Nerve and relieved with TARMINT. 25c. and 50c.

hison's eadache Powders.

Relieve Headache and

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An elegant Toilet Powder. | Landreth's Prevents and relieves chapping and chafing. Seeds. Sold in bulk, any quantity. 60c. per pound.

For Rheumatism and Neuralgic Pains rub with our

Bone Liniment.

It is the BEST. 25c and

Johnson's Worm Neuralgia. 10c. and 25c. And Liver Syrup.

Removes Worms, is palatable, safe and sure. 25c.

Just received. Fresh and

HILL-ORR DRUG CO.

the penitentiary investigation yester-day, here is the situation: In 1896 J. B. Watson and Col. W. A. IN every line of business there is always one BEST. There can never that the Clothing Business of Anderson there is one Store that is betat than all others because IT'S A SPOT CASH STORE, and it's the place of provided if you wish to save money.

It has been our ambition to make our business the best of its kind. We was acceeded. If you will come into our Store we can show you exactly any we are able to save you money.

The advertisements we publish will probably sound like bragging. All the sone Every word in them is true, just the same. You may call bragging, or whatever you please. If we can save you money on your clothing,

Hats and

Furnishings,

The is it wounded eare about. They what we can do. That's what we had to work for himself and it may be discounted at a bank may be accepted in payment for convicts.

In 1896 J. B. Watson and Col. W. A. Meal made a contract which had turned over to the former debt. The price was to be \$14,000, and this was to be paid in installments of \$2,000 a year. At the same time and on the same day, according to the testimony of Col. Neal. Mr. Watson made a contract with him as superintendent of the penitentiary for 30 convicts who were to work this farm and another owned by him (Neal) in Pickens farm under C. W. Ragsdale. By this contract for convict hire J. B. Watson was to be nominally responsible, while Neal in reality was to be under B. B. Ragsdale. By this contract for convict hire J. B. Watson was to be nominally responsible, while Neal in reality was to get the benefit of the labor. This was done apparently to get around the statute which prolibits the superintendent of the penitentiary from employing convicts to work for himself and ividually. This contract with Watson was not secured by bond as is generally required because Col. Neal considered him "a responsible man."

Under the instructions of the board of directors a note properly endorsed so that it may be discounted at a bank may be accepted in payment for convicts.

In the year 1886, J. B. Watson got 30 to the

the nominal lessee of the convicts.

Mr. Watson's testimony was important in that it told of the contracts made between himself and Col. Neal. He gave his reasons for refusing to pay the check taking up the B. B. Ragsdale notes and then went on to say that under their personal agreement he had sold the cotton crop from the two farms made in 1896. After taking out from the proceeds the first payment on the farm to himself, he turned over to Col. Neal \$1,465.85, for which Col. Neal receipted as superintendent, and which he understood was to go to pay the con-

any way. Col. Neal, in reference to the \$500 draft, said he had used it for traveling expenses. About the \$1,462.85 paid by Mr. Watson, he claimed that it had been paid out to hands and for the ex-

been paid out to hands and for the expenses of making the crop in 1896.

Mr. Stevenson asked the pointed question question, after Col. Neal had stated that he had paid \$2,700 in 1896 and 1897 to Mr. Watson, in payment on the farm as per private contract, if the payment of these installments were not virtually using money due the State to pay private debts.

Mr. Burriss testified to several irregularities involving several hundred dollars and showed where only a part of a draft would be credited to a man's account, while the remainder was placed to the personal credit of W. A. Neal.

of the witnesses best tells the story of of the witnesses best tells the story of the developments in the inquiry.

When the examination of witnesses was renewed at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. J. S. Fowler was recalled to the stand. He testified that in December, 1895, he advanced \$500 for the services of convicts. This was paid by draft to W. A. Neal individually and the receipt was signed by him as superintendent. He was not credited with the receipt was signed by him as super-intendent. He was not credited with this money. The penitentiary report showed no credit for him at this time. The payment of this \$500 was made at the Bank of Anderson. The date of the draft was Dec. 9, 1895, and the re-ceipt was not dated but read: "Received of J. S. Fowler, five hundred dollars on account hire for the year 1596. Amount \$500. W. A. Neal, Superin-tendent."

Mr. J. B. Watson was called to the stand next. A contract for convict hire was shown the witness and he recognized it, as one he had made to secure labor to work a form in Angle of them.

Referring to the penitentiary report for 1896, he is credited with paying \$2,000 or more for convict hire; he said he knew nothing of it. He supposed if he was liable, it was under the contract, but he never used convict hire. In January, 1897, he is credited with paying over \$300 as a balance for 1896. He denied that he owed any balance. In April, 1897, he was credited by the report for \$1,482,95. He was not positive whether he had paid that on the settlement of his contract, which expired in 1895. Since then he has not used one hour of convict labor. In 1897 Mr. Burris wrote that witness had given a note for the hire of convicts for that year. The cotton raised on the Anderson and Pickens farms was sold to factories. The balance coming to me to pay for Pickens farms was sold to factories. The balance coming to me to pay for the land was turned over to Col, Neal. The amount was \(\frac{\partial 1}{2}\), 465,85. It was to be credited to payment for convict labor. He got a receipt signed by Superintendent Neal. Mr. Stephenson remarked that there was no credit in the report. Mr. Watson said in letters and from personal statements from Col, Neal he was told that all accounts had been balanced up, so he supposed it was correct. He had paid up all be was due for labor for the years 1893, '94 and '95. After that he was not respon-

superintendent having endorsed the two notes.

This puts the State virtually in the position of endorsing notes in order to get money and then having to pay the notes herself, the maker of the notes not having paid them.

Col. Neal testified yesterday that the two Ragsdales who gave their notes in payment for this convict hire for the years had not derived a cent's benefit from the convicts' work. It had been done on his farms and he had gotten the benefit of the work.

The State will have to redeem these two notes and by doing so loses the pay for 30 convicts for the years ison to believe proper credit had been given me."

"You mentioned the Pickens farm. What connection had that with the matter?"

"It was worked by Col. Neal with convict labor, under the superintendence of C. W. Ragsdale. He didn't know how many convicts were worked on this farm."

As to the check for \$2,600 given by him, he said his attention was called to it when he read the report of the penitentiary for the past year. He is put down as due \$2,374.22. When he saw it he began to make inquiries. He went to Mr. Burriss, who told him that the account against him was about \$2,800. He added that some expenses, about \$2,000, would have to come off. He afterwards saw Mr. Cunningham, who showed him a memorandum given him by the Carolina National bank.

ton which would be sufficient to settle the understood was to go to pay the continued the first pay to been so credited and the records gave no evidence of it having been paid. In 1895 he had also paid a draft of \$500 to Col. Neal, but, as was afterwards shown, he was not credited with this in believed that he had sufficient protection in the land and cotton to secure have well. his first payment and enough surplus, so he gave his check, for \$2,600 to take

lowing the draft to be paid?" he was

He said it was painful to have to tell the reason why he recalled the draft. It was a 10 days' draft. His first draft was for \$2,600. Mr. Clark, of the bank, didn't approve of this, and another was drawn on January 25, 1899. I expected to get \$2,700 from Col. Neal as a third payment on the land. In November he stated he would be able to pay it, and went on to say something about payment on the land. In November he stated he would be able to pay it, and went on to say something about the balance, He said he had arranged to borrow the balance. One man proposed to loan it to him for 7 per cent., payable semi-annually; another at 8 per cent. annually. He asked me about it and I told him if he lost his job I would advise him to take the 8 per cent. As to why I notified the bank not to pay it was in consequence of papers on the cotton which would prevent me getting it. There was a \$2,000 note in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Anderson, which Mr. Fowler had endorsed and which had gone to protest. Mr. R. M. Burriss and Mr. W. Q. Hammond were the other endorsers. The note was made by Col. Neal. They notified Mr. Ragsdale not to move any cotton from the farm. He went over to take the cotton to sell it and meet the draft when he was notified that others had a lien on it. Then he told the bank not to pay the note. He has never ascertained from Col Neal what those Ragsdale notes were given for.

He had told Col. Neal he had given the draft and Col. Neal he had given

of J. S. Fowler, five hundred dollars on account hire for the year 1836. Amount \$500. W. A. Neal, Superintendent."

The draft was paid Dec. 20, 1896, Relative to the check of Feb. 24, 1897, for \$500, Mr. Fowler said he was credited with \$256 and some cents. This was all the credit he had received on his account for the check so far as he had been able to find out though he had a receipt for it from Col. Neal signed as superintendent.

J. B. WATSON.

the had told Col. Neal he had given the draft and Col. Neal told him that if he had the opportunity he would have advised witness not to have done it. I told Col. Neal that he knew that I was not morally responsible for the hire, and Col. Neal's general tenor was that he himself was responsible. He said so. He said Col. Neal told him that he had informed the board of the transfer of his contract, and he was shocked when some of them told him they knew nothing about it. He was

cognized it, as one he had made to secure labor to work a farm in Anderson county which he had bought from Col. Neal in 1893. For 1893-94 and '95 he worked this farm with convict labor. The years 1896, '97, '98 he did not work the place. He had sold it back to Col. Neal began his testimony by making a straightforward statement the board knew about the reconveyance of the farm. He said that he had told the board that he did not hold himself liable for the hire. This was made cotton crops of 200 and 300 bales.

INVESTIGATION OF COL. NEAL.

| contract of 1826. The farm was sold to Col. Neal on credit for \$11,000, and in evidence of the transaction Mr. Watson presented a duplicate contract of the sain he date of March 2, 1896. The labor struct was signed March 2, 1896. The labor struct was signed March 2, 1896. The convicts before or after he made the convicts before or after he ment with Col. Neal about the use of the aroperty was also signed and dated March 2, 1896. The witness again previously been the case. He produced some letters and papers bearing on his testimony as to the sale of cotton.

| According to the testimony taken at the penitentiary investigation yesters are previously been the case. He produced some letters and papers bearing on his testimony as to the sale of cotton.

cotton for better prices.

Mr. R. E. Burriss, the bookkeeper for the penitentiary during Col. Neal's ad-ministration, told what he knew of the B. B. and C. W. Ragsdale notes, Going back to the first of 1896, he said, the J. B. Watson contract was made. The first note he saw was one which came to him April 2, 1896, and was given as approximate pay for convict hire for to him April 2, 1896, and was given as approximate pay for convict hire for that year and was for \$1,560. It was given by Mr. J. B. Watson and matured in November, but was not paid. It was charged to the penitentiary account. On Dec. 21, 1896, \$1,560 principal and \$9,10 interest after maturity was charged to the penitentiary account. The hire for 1896 amounted to something over \$1,800. Some time in 1897 Col. Neal told him of a settlement he had had with Watson and ourned over \$318,81. Col. Neal said that the note had been settled up and the \$3,-18,87 was to go on convict hire for 1896. He thinks the note of one of the Ragsdales was taken up in this transaction. dales was taken up in this transac-

In February, 1898, Mr. Clark, or Col. Jones, told him they had a note of B. B. Ragsdale. He called Col. Neal's attention to it and he said it had been arranged. He didn't say anything about the circumstances of giving the note. In February, 1898, there was a \$2,398 note given by Watson to cover the 1897 convict hire. In April 1897, there was

Furnishings,

[Eat's all you need care about. That's what we can do. That's what we coding for lots of people. We sell our Goods for strictly Spot Cash. We pro books. We have no bad debta. We give you more value for 75c. In the years possible who worked the two farms of a man firm gissa, 'b's and 'ss. In particular that the strict of the strict chairman to ask parties owing to come down and settle. They came in February. Mr. Hammond produced a statement, a draft and check, The check was on the Bank of Anderson of Nov. 27, 1895, for \$500, given to Col. Neal as superintendent. He said that was in advance for 1896 convict hire. At the end of 1895 there was to his credit \$49.24. The check had no connection with that. That check does not appear to have been deposited in a Columbia bank. The check was stamped paid by the Anderson bank. The proceeds have never been entered The proceeds have never been entered upon the books of the penitentiary. He is not aware that the penitentiary ever best we could."

is not aware that the penitentiary ever got the money.

On Feb. 24, 1897, Mr. Hammond was drawn upon by Col. Neal for \$856.17 at 10 days. That draft was discounted at the Farmers' and Merchauts bank of Anderson, It was deposited to the credit of W. A. Neal, saferintendent. The Fowler draft was drawn on the same date. That made somewhat over \$1,300 on deposit in the Anderson bank. It appears on the books of that bank that the amount had gone out during March of the same year. The officials said it was drawn ont by a draft from said it was drawn out by a draft from Columbia. The Carolina bank says it was for \$1,352,42, which was given them on Feb. 26, 1897. On that date Neal told him he had deposited W. Q. Hammond's account, \$556,17, \$300 less than the draft Col. Neal had drawn on him. Also \$256 on the account of Cooley & Fowler, \$244 less than the draft Mr. Fowler accepted. The Carolina National bank informed me that \$812 and some cents, this sum of the two amounts deposited, were to the credit of Col. deposited, were to the credit of Col. Neal, superintendent. He also deposited \$539.95 to his personal account. That, with the deposit to the credit of the superintendent, makes up the amount of the Anderson draft. Col. Neal told him to credit the \$539.95 to expense account and the items would be given him later. But this has never heen done. Mr. Cunningham had sent him to Anderson to have a settlement heen done. Mr. Cunningham had sent him to Anderson to have a settlement with Mr. Hammond and there he found out the facts.

The accounts Col. Neal put to his own personal account in the bank could not go to the expense account. Expense accounts are never paid to the

not go to the expense account. Expense accounts are never paid to the superintendent. The statement that the amounts had gone to the expense the amounts had gone to the expense account was a misrepresentation of facts. Mr. Hammond after paying expenses paid \$856.17 and the penitentiary did not get \$300 of the amount. The J. J. Fretwell case was for a thousand bushels of outs at 50 cents a bushel. Mr. Fretwell showed him a receipt from Col. Neal in settlement. He ascertained this since January. ed this since January.

He knows nothing about the W. W. Russell note. There was a Fretwell and Russell note for \$625, of which the penitentiary got \$600, the \$25 being for discount. W. W. Russel had never hired convicts. Some time during 98 Russel and Fretwell were urged to settle the note. Later he was informed by the bank that the penitentiary had been credited with \$600. Fretwell and Russell owe something like \$235 over

renewed the investigation Mr. Burriss was put on the stand again. He exhibited a copy of the receipt given by Col. Neal to Mr. J. J. Fretwell of Anal aletter from Mr. Fretwell which reads as follows:

South Carolina Penitentian.

On. Neal as superinten could not recall what the receipt was given for.

Mr. Stevenson stated that Mr. Watson had said it was for the surplus derived from the sale of the crops, and had been paid for the convicts used in making the crop of 1896.

Repeated efforts were made fresh Col. Neal's on the sale of the convicts used in the convicts used

Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sirs: In reply to your statement of a few days ago beg to say that I settled with Col. Neal, superintendent, for the 500 bushels of oats on April 20, 1898, and herewith enclose you copy of settlement made with him. When I received your statement I immediately enclosed it and wrote to him, but have heard nothing from him, so send you heard nothing from him, so send you this statement direct. Was very much surprised that it had not been settled in your office before now. Yours very truly. Jos. J. Fretwell.

This was practically all Mr. Burriss testified to.

"Isn't it a fact then that the money that should have gone to pay the convict hire has gone to pay your debts? asked Mr. Stevenson. "Well, the money that should have gone to pay this convict hire, possibly Mr. Watson got for '96 and '97." "It was paid on your debts; you got credit for it on your debt?" "Well, Colonel, has there ever been

dence in the report that there was any

pay for convicts those two years, that the situation?"

he (Col. Neal) was not the substantial lessee of the convicts; in other words.

pay for the convicts?

Yes: that is it.

anything paid to you with which to pay this convict hire, to pay the Wat-son note that was given for 1896?" "No, sir; I never got a dollar from either of the plantations for those

years.
The receipt given J. B. Watson on the 22d of February, 1897, for \$1,465,85 and signed by Col. Neal as superintendent was handed him. He said he could not recall what the receipt was

fresh Col. Near's memory and to get him to say for what the receipt was given and to what purposes the money had been used. He couldn't recall any-thing about it, and finally said he would like to ask Mr. Watson about it. He was allowed to do so. Here is what

passed between them:
"What is your recollection?" asked
Col. Neal of Mr. Watson. "Wasn't
the crops of '96 cotton off of the two
farms taken to Piedmont and Pelzer and sold by me?"

"And we had a settlement on Febru-ary 22, 1897, in which you paid me the amount due on the first installment, and there was a balance left over that I gave you a check to the Bank of Anderson for?"

"Yes,
"But I didn't give you no receipt as superintendent for it?"
"You gave me that receipt," pointing to the one in Col. Neal's hand.

"There was no transaction at all in reference to it?" "You gave me that receipt."

We lived about two or three times and the more; demostred in the la apart. In 1800 and '91 I held those two for it. The cotton was delivered crops. He endorsed notes for me for about \$6,000 so that I could hold this at both places, and the more deposition of the could hold this at both places, and the more deposition.

"Before 1800 I was in good shape in the Farmers' and Merchan's innancially. Luck went against us in 1891. The crop was sold white I was in bed with rheamatism. The whole proceeds were sent to the bank. It went along until the fall of 1892. December of that year I was elected superintendent of the penitentiary. I took charge January 3, 1803. After I was elected and before coming here I was elected and before coming here I was elected. No body was there but you and to suid it was discussed. went along until the fall of 1892. December of that year I was elected superintendent of the penitentiary, I took charge January 3, 1893. After I was elected and before coming here I had 504 acres of land in Anderson county and 18 mules and horses. I had corn and fodder, hogs and an abundance of provisions. I said to Belton Watson, I am going to leave here. You have endorsed my papers to the amount of 6,000 We've slipped up, Cotton's gone down, but I mean to protect you if I can. Here's my property, I will turn over to you with that we had the many find there bank and then and there bank and there bank and then and there bank and then and there bank and there and there bank and there and there bank and there ba

I won't take anything except my household property. I will turn over to you the real estate and everything else. I'll make you a deed to the real estate and have my wife to relinquish her dower.' He said he didn't want the property. There were a few other unpaid claims against it. I made him cat the deed though and turned the property over to him.

"In accordance with find we had the settlement."

"Now, Belton, you know that the balance of that corror as that year was paid out that day in town to Dick, Town and Harry for expenses of making that crop and that no part of it was paid to me as superintendent of the pentite tiary."

"Mr. B. B. Ragsdale was foreman on the place. I agreed to help him out by paying (Watson) \$500 a year out of my salary. This went on for three years. He was to keep an account of the sale of crops, and it was understood that it

He was to keep an account of the sale of crops, and it was understood that if he could thus pay himself he was to do so and turn the plantation back over to money after paying you, but I didn't get it to pay any claim here and it was not to go for that purpose at all," con-cluded Col. Neal.

Pressed to state whether or not be had given the receipt Col. Neal said that it looked very much like his signature. He couldn't remember having

nature. He couldn't remember having given the receipt, but didn't deny it.

He explained about the Ragsdale notes, the said they were given to keep from bothering Mr. Watson. The Ragsdales were working on salary and were in no way responsible for the hire of convicts, though they had given their notes.

Asked if the board knew about him taking the Ragsdale notes, he replied: "No, the board didn't know anything

After some other questioning it was brought out that in every other ease the board knew the terms of the contracts and the notes which were carried.

tracts and the notes which were carried. He said that these notes were not secured by a bond as is usually the case, but that was because Mr. Watson was a responsible party and good for the convict hire.

"If the Ragsdales are not responsible parties and were not interested in the matter why did you take their notes?"

"To keep from bothering Mr. Waston and because the money was needed." answered Col. Neal.

Later on the management of the farm

Later on the management of the farm was reverted to and after a number of questions Col. Neal finally admitted that he was to look after the payment of notes for convict hire used in work-ing it. were you managing the farm for Mr. Watson?" was asked. "The facts are just these: The man-ager became dissatisfied and Watson

of notes for convict hire used in working it.

The draft on J. S. Fowler for \$500 mider date of Dec. 9, 1895, was shown Col. Neal. He said he had gotten the money and had had it charged to himself for traveling expenses. He kept a memorandum of his traveling expenses and settled with the State at the end of each year. The settlement for 1897 and 1898 for traveling expenses was now pending. The bookkeeper had nothing to do with the matter except at the end of the year.

Attention was called to the \$500

Attention was called to the \$5 which he had used for traveling expen ses and it was pointed out that it was collected in 1895 and should, therefore, appear on the books with his settle-ment with the bookkeeper,

In the year 1897 there is the B. B. Ragsdale note, paid by the J. B. Watson check, which was held up, and in 96 the other Ragsdale note, which was When the \$500 was received in the posited it in the bank to his personal account. At that time he did not know dishonored by Watson, which is all the whether the penitentiary was due him for traveling expenses or he due the penitentiary for having overdrawn to traveling expenses. Taking up the contract of 1866 for the lease of convicts and also the contract for the place, the question was asked if

It appeared from what was a ked and answered that Col. Neal had collected this \$500 and used it he says, for traveling expenses, but that so far a anyone knew it had never appeared or the books.

he was to work the convicts.

In substance Col. Neal's reply was that he was to work the convicts and was to get the benefit of the profits This concluded the testimony for the day and at 5:30 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet at 1930 o'clock this

the State against Colonel Neal, as superintendent, are as follows:

1. Money collected on labor contract Cooley and Fowler Dec. 9th, 1895, 8500, 2. Money collected from W. Q. Ham-mond Nov. 25th, 1895, 8500, 3. B. Ragsdale's note for labor used by Neal on his farms in 1897, 82,-505 00

4, C. W. Ragsdale's similar note for labor used by Neal on his place in 1896, \$2,012.47.
5. Convict hire for 1868 for labor used

by Neal, \$2,800. 6. W. W. Russell's note, endorsed by 0. W. W. Russell's note, endorsed by Neal as superintendent, and for which the bank holds the State liable, \$600, 7. To balance of \$1,352,22 collected of Cooley & Fowler and W. Q. Hammond, February 24, 1897, deposited to personal credit of Colonel Neal and reported for modif. \$720.05.

credit of Coloner Near and reported of credit, \$539.95, 8. Cash received of J. J. Fretwell for oats and not accounted for, \$387.11, 9. Check given by Colonel Neal to balance Watson's account for 1897 and still unpaid and carried as eash \$172, 70.001 \$10.07.56

still unpaid and carried as cash \$172.

Total \$10,107,56.
Collympia, S. C., March 13.—Interest was added to the penitentiary investigation to-day by the finding of an unpaid and uncharged claim for 12,000 brick which the penitentiary had furnished to Senator Tillman in 1895. This added a new phase to the investigation, and much time was given to it.

STATE OF OHIO. CITY OF TOLEDO.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENKY makes oath that he is the seniar partner of the firm of F. J. CHENKY & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo. County and State aforesald and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURK.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL]

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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